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134. BY ARTEMAS MARTIN.—Through a point taken at random in the surface of a circle, two chords are drawn, one at random and the other at right angles to the radius through that point; find the average area of the quadrilateral formed by joining the extremities of the chords.

135. BY E. B. SEITZ.—A point is taken at random in the surface of a given circle, and from it a line equal in length to the radius is drawn, so as to lie wholly in the surface of the circle. Find the chance that the line intersects a given diameter.

136. From De Morgan's Budget of Paradoxes, by request of Dr. Nelson. Suppose a planked floor with thin visible seams between the planks. Let there be a thin straight rod not so long as the breadth of the planks. This rod, being tossed up at hazard, will either fall quite clear of the seams or will lie across one seam. Prove that in the long run the fraction of the whole number of trials in which a seam is intersected, will be the fraction which twice the length of the rod is to the circumference of the circle having the breadth of the plank for its diameter.

ERRATA.

On page 118, line 12 from bottom, for x^0 , read 0^x .

" " 121, " 5, the factor $\frac{a+x}{\log x}$, should be written as an exponent of x .

" " " 11, for 0 as the exponent of v in the third member of the equation, read v .

" " 124, " 10, for AD , read $A'D$.

" " 136, " 14, for the factor e under the sign of integration, read $\Delta^2 e$.

" " " 15, for $d\Delta$ " " " " " read Δd .

" " 137, " 5, for is plain, read, as is plain.

" " " 15, for lesser, read better.

" " " 32, the exponent θ^2 , under the sign of integration, should be minus.

" " 138. " 16, for found a_1 , read found $= a_1$.

" " " 24, for x , read X .

" " 139, " 4, for x_1 integrations, read x_1 th integration.

" " " 10, dele the exponent $-\infty$.

" " " 22, insert parenthesis at end of line.

" " 140, " 22, for $[X-f'(a_1, a_2, \dots)]^2$, read $[X-f(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m)]^2$.

" " 153, " 17, for $\frac{8}{27}\frac{2}{3}a$, read $\frac{8}{27}\frac{2}{3}a^3$.

" " " 3, from bottom, for a^2x , within the brackets, read $\frac{2}{3}a^2x$.

" " " " " " " for $u_{10} - \frac{5}{27}a^3$, read $u_{10} = \frac{5}{27}a^3$.